

vance will have been taken. For in that case a Mussulman who accepts Christ can be treated simply on religious grounds and under the new Constitution he ought to be safe. He would no longer be looked upon as guilty of a civil offense. But that day has not yet come.

Who can say what the outlook is in Turkey? One night in April less than two years ago when we were passing through the awful experience of the Adana massacre, with all the lamps in the house extinguished to lessen the risk from rifle-shots, the glare of the conflagrations threw a reddish light into the room where we were gathered, and I noticed lying on the table a copy of Dr. Barton's "Daybreak in Turkey." It had come to us fresh from the printing-press only a week or two before. Daybreak? We were still at midnight!

The new government is on the side of law and order; but what really constitutes the Ottoman government? (This is a pertinent question because rapid transitions are taking place.) The following are the constituent elements at present: the Chamber of Deputies and the Cabinet in the great matters of legislation and finance, the Sultan in his many royal prerogatives supported in the caliphate by popular Mussulman sentiment, the Sheikh ul Islam and his appointees in all that concerns the Koran and Moslem law, the army¹ and the provincial officials in all the manifold details which actually touch mission work. But all these branches of government are to-day largely controlled by a group of Moslems—the Committee of Union and Progress, with its headquarters at Salonica. This committee is outside of the government and yet in marvellously intimate touch with almost all departments. The intelligent and patriotic officers in the army have attached themselves to the committee and have given it practical power. The control of the majority in the

¹ Which holds the key position at present.